

P L A T E CCXCV.

ARUM, Tourn. Inst. R. H. 158. Tab. 69. Raii Meth. Plant. 74. Lin. Gen. Plant. 915. Wake-Robin, or Cuckow-Pint; in French, Pied de Veau.

The Characters of this Genus are,

THE Flower hath a large oblong Spatba (or Sheath), marked a, which is closed at the Bottom, compressed in the Middle, and open at the Top, as is represented at b: The Spadix (or Stalk), which sustains the Leaves and Flowers, is single, marked n; upon the Top of which are situated the Male Flowers, as is shewn at c; and below these are the Germina, marked d. These Flowers have no Petals, or Stamina. One of the Male Flowers is represented of the natural Size at e, which is magnified at f: At g is shewn an Embryo of its natural Bigness, and one which is magnified at h. The Embryo with its Cover is represented of its natural Size at i, and another magnified at k; and at l is shewn the naked Embryo of its natural Size; and at m is another magnified. These Germina afterward become Berries, with One Cell, inclosing a single Seed.

This Genus of Plants is ranged by Tournefort in his Third Class of Plants, which includes the Herbs with an anomalous Flower of One Leaf, shaped like an Ear or Hood. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventeenth Class, which includes the Herbs bearing Berries. Dr. Linnaeus ranges it in the Seventh Section of his Twentieth Class, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina, which sit upon the Style or Pointal.

The Specie here represented is,

ARUM caulescens, foliis sagittatis, Lin. Sp. Plant. 967. Stalky Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves. In the Gardener's Dictionary it is titled, *Arum caulescens, foliis sagittatis, spatba declinata clausa*; Stalky Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves, and a declining closed Sheath. Plumier titles it *Arum arborescens, sagittariae foliis*. Plant. Amer. 44. Tree-like Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves: And Sir Hans Sloane, in his History of Jamaica, calls it *Arum caule geniculato, cannae Indicae foliis*. Cat. 63. Arum with a jointed Stalk, and Leaves like the Indian Cane. In the West-Indies it is commonly called Dumb Cane.

This Plant rises, with a jointed green Stalk, to the Height of Eight or Ten Feet, and is about the Size of a large Walking-stick: The Leaves come out toward the Top, in an irregular Order; they are oblong, of a light-green Colour, and are from Seven to Ten or Eleven Inches long, and Five or Six broad in the Middle, having Two Ears at their Base, like the Beards of an Arrow. Their Footstalks embrace each other at their Base, and between these come out the Spatbae, or Sheaths, as is represented at a. They are Five or Six Inches long, of the same Colour with the Leaves, swelling at a small Distance from the Footstalk, and compressed again in the Middle, opening a little at the Top, where the Point of the Spadix appears, upon which the Flowers are irregularly placed: These at the Top are formed into a close Spike, but those below are ranged sparsely. The Sheath is closely fixed on one Side to the Spadix, so cannot be separated from it without being torn; but on the opposite Side it may be opened, so as to shew the Spadix, with its Embryo, as is represented at d; and it is only upon this Side of the Spadix that the Flowers are ranged, for the Sheath does not adhere to the other. The Embryo on the lower Part of the Spadix have each a small Cover, composed of Five very small white Leaves, which are fastened to the under Part, and separate above, as is shewn at i and k. The Embrya are green, kidney-shaped, and have brown Covers. The Male Flowers, at the Top of the Spadix, are of an irregular square Figure, and are brown. The Embrya do not come to Maturity in England; the utmost Perfection they have yet arrived to is as that represented in its natural Bigness at l, and is magnified at m. The Time of its Flowering is in the Spring of the Year; the whole Plant is filled with a sharp acrimonious Juice, which will blister the tender Skin, if applied to it; and, if a Part of the Leaf is broken and applied to the Tip of the Tongue, it occasions a very painful Sensation, causing the Salivary Ducts to swell, and brings on a great Defluxion of Saliva: The Inhabitants of the Sugar Islands do sometimes rub the Mouths of their Negroes with the Juice of this Plant, by way of Punishment; and as this swells their Mouths, so as to prevent their eating or speaking till the Swelling is allwaged, so it is called by them Dumb Cane.

P L A T E CCXCVI.

DRACONTIUM, Lin. Gen. Plant. 916. Arum Plum. Amer. 40. Tab. 56. Dracunculus, Tourn. Inst. 160. Tab. 70. Dragon; in French, Serpentaire.

The Characters of this Genus are,

It hath a large boat-shaped Spatba, of a leathery Consistence, with One Valve, represented at a, and a single cylindrical Spadix, on the upper Part of which the Parts of fructification are disposed in a singular manner, each being closely fastened to the Spadix, as is shewn at b, having no Impalement, nor any Petals which can be properly so called. In this Specie there are but Two Stamina in each Flower, which have spathe-shaped Summits, represented at c and d of their natural Size, and at e c magnified. The Germin e is shaped like

a Vase, having a coloured Crown, which is shewn magnified at d e, and at f there are Three of the Germina cut transversely, wherein are seen the Embrya of Two Seeds.

The Specie here represented is,

DRACONTIUM foliis pertusis, caule scandente, Lin. Sp. Plant. 968. Dragon with perforated Leaves and climbing Stalks. Plumier titles this Plant, *Arum bederaceum, amplis foliis perforatis*. Plant. Amer. 40. Tab. 56, 57. Climbing Cuckow-Pint, with large perforated Leaves.

This Plant grows naturally in many of the Islands in the West Indies, where the Stalks fasten themselves to the

the Trees which are near them, by their Roots, which are put out at each Joint, and fix closely to the Bark of the Trees; so that, if the Stalks are cut off below, these Roots will draw Nourishment sufficient for the Growth of the Plant, from the Trees to which they are fastened; so, by this means, the Plants will rise to the Top of the highest Trees. In *Europe*, where they must be kept in a warm Stove, if the Plants are placed near the Wall, the Roots which come out from the Stalks will fasten to the Wall, and thereby mount to the Top of the Stove; but those Roots which come out on the opposite Side to the Wall, will hang down several Feet; and if, in their Way downward, they meet with any Pot of Earth, they will fasten themselves into it, or to any other Support near them. The lower Part of the Stalks are seldom larger than a Goose-quill; but that Part of the Stalk which immediately sustains the Flower, is often as thick as a Man's Thumb. They are cylindrical, of a deep-green Colour, jointed, having a single Leaf at each Joint, whose Footstalks do almost embrace the Stalks with their Base. The Leaves are from Five to Seven or Eight Inches long, and from Three to Four or Five broad. On each Side of the Midrib are Two or

Three Perforations of an oblong Form, which appear as if they were eaten by some Insects, as is represented at *g*. The Spadix arises at the Top of the Stalk, and is embraced by the Base of the Footstalks of the Leaf: This has a large boat-shaped Spatha (or Sheath), which opens on one Side the whole Length; and when the Parts of Fructification arrive near to Maturity, the Spatha (or Sheath) separates from the Spadix, leaving it uncovered in the manner as is here represented, having Marks of the Parts of Fructification on the Inside, which appear like so many Spots. The Time of this Plant's Flowering is not constant; sometimes they appear in the Spring, and at others in the Autumn; but they are of long Duration, frequently continuing Five or Six Months: But the Fruit does not come to Maturity in *England*.

As there has not been any good Figures of these Two Plants, wherein the Parts of the Fructification have been well represented; and these having, for some Years past, produced their Flowers in the *Chelsea* Garden, so I have taken the Liberty to exhibit the Plants in the best State to which they have arrived here.

P L A T E CCXCVII.

FIG. 1. GLADIOLUS. *Fourn. Roy. Lin. &c.* Corn-flag; in French, *Gaicul*.

AS the Characters of this Genus of Plants has been already exhibited in the Course of this Work, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The Specie here represented is,

GLADIOLUS, *foliis ensiformibus, floribus alternis, corollis patentibus*. Cornflag, with sword-shaped Leaves, Flowers ranged alternately, and spreading Petals.

This Plant grows naturally at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence the Seeds were sent to *Holland*, where the Plants were raised by Mr. *Willem Vanbazen*, near *Leyden*, who was so kind as to send me a Root of it.

The Root is tuberous and compressed, having a greyish Skin or Cover, from which arise Four or Five narrow sword-shaped Leaves, Nine or Ten Inches long, and about One Inch broad in the Middle, where they are broadest, as is shewn at *a*; of a deep Green, ending in acute Points. Between the Leaves come out the Flower Stem, which is cylindrical, and rises a Foot and a Half high, represented at *b*, garnished with Two or Three smaller Leaves, according to the Number of Joints in the Stem, which is almost embraced by their Base. The Flowers are ranged alternately toward the Top of the Stalk, each being inclosed in a Spatha (or Sheath) of One Leaf, which opens on one Side, as is represented at *c*: The Flower is of One Leaf, which is deeply divided into Six unequal Parts, as is represented at the Bottom, and has Three awl-shaped Stamina, which are inserted at their Base, alternately, into every other Segment of the Petal, represented at *e*. The Germen, which is shewn at *g*, is situated under the Flower, supporting a slender Style, which is longer than the Stamina, crowned by a trifid Stigma, represented at *f*. The Flower is of a pale Flesh Colour, and appears in *May*. After the Flower is past, the Germen swells to an oblong blunt Capsule, having Three Cells, which are filled with irregular-shaped Seeds. Soon after the Seeds are ripe, the Stalk and Leaves decay, and the Roots remain

inactive till Winter, when they put out new Fibres, and the Leaves push out early the following Spring.

Fig. 2. WATSONIA.

The Characters of this Genus of Plants have been exhibited already in the Course of this Work, so need not to have been repeated here, were it not for the Alteration of the Title to this Genus. Dr. *Trew*, of *Nuremburg*, who had a Drawing of the First Sort before represented in this Work, sent him, which was taken from a Plant in Flower in the *Chelsea* Garden, published it among his rare Plants, under the Title of *Meriana*, before he had seen my Book, in which I had given it the Title of *Watsonia*, in Honour of Dr. *Watson*, F. R. S. who is a very learned Botanist: But upon seeing my Title, he wrote to me, that he would suppress his in his Tables, and continue mine to the Plant, as I had raised it from Seeds, and had it first in Flower in the *Chelsea* Garden: But since this, Dr. *Linnaeus*, in his last Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, has ranged it under the Genus of *Antholyza*, to which he has also added the *Cuscuta* of *Butner*. But as both these Plants do essentially differ in their Characters from that which he has chosen to constitute his Genus, the Flowers of which have but One Stamen, and both these have Three; so there is Reason for keeping them separate: And as the Flowers of *Canonia* are divided almost to the Bottom, and are shaped like a Butterfly, so that should not be joined with this Plant, whose Flowers have long Tubes, the Brims of which are cut into Six equal Parts, spreading open. This Shape of the Flower also removes it from the *Gladiolus*, to which it is nearer allied than to the *Antholyza*; therefore I shall continue my former Title to the Genus, and believe those who will examine the Characters with Impartiality, will agree with me so to do.

The Specie here represented is,

WATSONIA *humilis, foliis lineari-ensiformibus, tubo floris longissimo*. Dwarf *Watsonia*, with linear sword-shaped Leaves, and a very long Tube to the Flower.

This



1. *GLADIOLUS* foliis ensiformibus, floribus attenuatis, corollis patentibus.
 2. *WATSONIA* humilis, foliis linearibus ensiformibus, tubo floris longioribus.

• 100 •

1. *Anticorruption* 2. *Anti-money laundering* 3. *Asset recovery*



TRUMMETTA *foliis oblongo ovatis obtusis serratis petiolis longissimis.* —

Trummetta *foliis* *oblongo* *ovatis* *obtusis* *serratis* *petiolis* *longissimis.* —

Trummetta *foliis* *oblongo* *ovatis* *obtusis* *serratis* *petiolis* *longissimis.* —



SYDEROXYLUM mas. incense.

W. Müller del. &c.

Published according to the Act, by S.P. Müller, June 30, 1760.

This Plant is a Native of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence the Seeds were brought by Captain *Hutchinson*, of the *Godolphin Indiaman*, in the Year 1754. The Root is tuberous, compressed, and covered with a brownish Skin; from which come out Four or Five narrow sword-shaped Leaves, about Five or Six Inches long, and One-third of an Inch broad in the Middle, ending in acute Points, of a dark Green, embracing each other with their Base, see Letter *a*. From between these comes out the Flower Stem *b*, which is naked, and rises a Foot high: Toward the Top the Flowers are ranged alternately, each having a Spatha (or Sheath), which is divided into Two Parts, as is represented at *c*. The

Tube of the Flower is long, narrowed at the Base, but is greatly enlarged above, as is shewn at *d*. The Brim is cut into Six equal Segments, as is represented at *e*, which spread open. Under the Flower is situated the Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a trifold Stigma, each Division being bifid and reflexed, as is shewn at *g*. This Style is attended by Three slender Stamina, of the same Length, represented *ff*, terminated by moving Summits. The Flower is of a bright Red on the Outside, but is paler on the Inside. These appear the latter End of *May*, and continue in Beauty a Fortnight or Three Weeks; then the Leaves and Stalk decay, without producing Seeds here.

P L A T E CCXCVIII.

TRIUMFETTA, *Plum. Gen. 40. Tab. 8. Lin. Gen. Plant. 529. Bartramia Lin. Gen. Plant. 480.* We have no *English* Title for this Plant.

The Characters of the Genus are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is cut into Five linear Segments *a*, which soon fall off; it has, for the most Part, Five narrow Petals *b*, which are erect, and Ten slender Stamina *c*, which are terminated by roundish Summits *d*: In the Center of the Flower is situated a roundish Germen, supporting a hairy Style *e*, the Length of the Stamina, crowned by a single Stigma: The Germen afterward becomes a roundish prickly Fruit, whose Spines are crooked *f*, having Four or Five Cells *g*, each containing One Seed *h*.

The Specie here represented is,

TRIUMFETTA, *foliis oblongo-ovatis, obtuse serratis, petiolis longissimis.* Triumfetta, with oval oblong Leaves, bluntly sawed, standing upon very long Footstalks.

This Plant grows naturally in *India*, from whence the Seeds were brought, which have succeeded in the *Chelsea* Garden, where the Plants have flowered and perfected their Seeds. It is annual, and perishes soon after

the Seeds are ripe, so is very different from that Specie which Doctor *Linnaeus* titled *Bartramia*, in the former Edition of his Genera; but in the last Edition of his System he has joined it again to *Triumfetta*, from which it only differs in having sometimes Ten Stamina, whereas the *Triumfetta* of *Plumier* has rarely more than Eight. When the Flowers of this Plant has but Four Petals (or Segments), then there are but Eight Stamina in the Flower; but when the Flower has Five Petals, then there are always Ten Stamina in each.

The Plant rises about Two Foot and a Half high, sending out several Branches on every Side, which are garnished with oval Leaves, ending in long acute Points, some of which are heart-shaped, and others have an Angle on each Side towards the Point. They are from Three to Four Inches long, and almost as much in Breadth in their broadest Part, standing upon very long Footstalks, and are crenated on their Edges.

The Flowers come out in long loose Spikes at the Top of the Plant, being ranged without Order. They are small and yellow, some having Four Petals, and Eight Stamina, and others have Five Petals and Ten Stamina. After the Flower is past, the Germen turns to a roundish burry Fruit, with Four Cells, each containing One Seed. It flowers in *September*, and the Seeds ripen in *November*.

P L A T E CCXCIX.

SIDEROXYLUM, *Dillen. Hort. Edib. 263. Lin. Gen. Plant. 234.* Iron-wood.

The Characters of the Genus are,

IT hath Male and Hermaphrodite Flowers on different Plants. The Male Flowers have an Empalement, which is cut into Five obtuse Segments *a*: The Flower is divided into Five roundish concave Parts *b*, almost to the Bottom: It has Five incised Stamina *d*, which are terminated by oval Summits *e*. In the Center is placed a roundish com-

pressed pointed Body, resembling a Germen, *f*, which has neither Style or Stigma, and falls away with the Flower, without having any Appearance of Fruit.

This Genus is placed in the First Section of *Linnaeus's* Fifth Class, which includes the Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina and One Style: But as the Male Flowers grow on separate Plants from the Fruit, so it should be referred to the Twenty-third Class. But as Doctor *Linnaeus* has not seen the Flowers of these Plants, so he may be excused for ranging them here.

The

The thorny Sort, which is common in the *West Indies*, also agrees with this, having Plants which bear only Male Flowers, Two of which have produced Flowers in the *Chelsea* Garden; and Dr. *Houftoun* sent Specimens of the Male and Hermaphrodite Trees from *Jamaica* to the Author.

The Sort here represented is,

SIDEROXYLUM mas inerme. Male Iron-wood without Thorns.

This Tree grows naturally at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it rises to the Height of our Apple-trees in *England*. The Wood of it is so heavy as to sink in Water.

But in *Europe* the Trees do rarely arrive to more than Eight or Ten Feet high, dividing into many Branches, which are covered with a Rusty Bark, and are garnished with spear-shaped Leaves, about Three Inches long, and an Inch and a Half broad in the Middle, ending in Points at both Extremities. They are placed without Order on the Branches, having Footstalks an Inch long. The Leaves are smooth, and of a lucid Green, continuing all the Year. The Flowers come out in Clusters from the Side of the Branches, standing upon short Footstalks, which branch out into several smaller, each sustaining a single Flower, which is small and white, one of which is represented of its natural Size at *g*, the other is magnified. This Plant flowers in *May* and *June*.

P L A T E CCC.

LYCIUM, *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 232. *Jasminoides Nessel. Ac. Reg. Par.* 1711. *Rhamnus C. B. P.* 477. Boxthorn.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Section of *Linnaeus* Fifth Class, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina and One Style. As the Characters of this Genus have been already exhibited in the Course of this Work, so it is needless to repeat them here.

The Specie here represented is,

LYCIUM, *foliis cordato-ovatis, oppositis sessilibus perennantibus spinis crassis bigeminis, floribus confertis. Diet. Hort.* Boxthorn, with oval heart-shaped ever-green Leaves, placed opposite, sitting close to the Branches, thick Spines in Pairs, and Flowers in Clusters.

The Seeds of this Plant were brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* to the *Dutch* Gardens, where the Plants were first raised, and have since been communicated to the curious Botanic Gardens in most Parts of *Europe*. Some of the *Dutch* Botanists have ranged this Plant under the Genus of *Randia*, from the Shape of the Flower, to which it has a near Affinity, if the Fruit is not admitted as a Character; but, if this be allowed, it must be ranged with the *Lycia*, for the Fruit of the *Randia* has but One Cell, which is filled with cartilaginous compressed Seeds; whereas the Fruit of this has Two Cells, each containing a single Seed. It is a low Shrub, which seldom rises above Four or Five Feet

high, sending out Branches from the Root upward, which divide in Pairs and spread asunder. These are covered with a green Bark, as is shewn in the Figure, and are garnished with oval heart-shaped stiff Leaves, about an Inch long, and Three Quarters of an Inch broad at their Base, ending in acute Points, sitting close to the Branches, and are placed opposite; they continue green all the Year. At the Divisions of the Branches stand the Spines, which are forked and double: They are short and stiff, for the most Part growing erect. At the End of the Branches the Flowers are produced in Clusters, as is represented at *n*. The Cup of the Flower, shewn at *a*, is small, erect, and slightly indented at the Top in Five Parts; this is permanent. The Flower is funnel-shaped; the Tube *b* is cylindrical, and a little incurved at the Top, where it is cut into Five acute Segments, which spread open, represented at *c*. In the Tube of the Flower there are Five awl-shaped Stamina, terminated by erect Summits, as at *d*. The Germen is situated in the Flower Cup, supporting a single Style, which is longer than the Stamina, shewn at *e*, and crowned by a thick bifid Stigma, marked *f*. After the Flower is past, the Germen swells to an oval fleshy Berry, represented at *g*, which has Two Cells, as is shewn at *h*, where the Berry is cut transversely at *i*, in each of which is lodged a single oblong hard Seed, represented at *k*.

This Shrub produces its Flowers in *July* and *August*, which are of a clear White; and the Fruit ripens the Spring following, which is of a deep-red Colour when ripe.



*LYCIUM foliis cordato-ovatis oppositis sessilibus perennantibus, spinis caespitibus
 cymosis floribus congestis* — Diet. Hort. —

— Muller del. &c.

— Pachtold secundum thet. & let. lu. P. Muller. Jam. 30. 1790. —

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THE ENGLISH NAMES of the PLANTS

Engraved and Described in this WORK.

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